

Northwoods Journal – July 2018

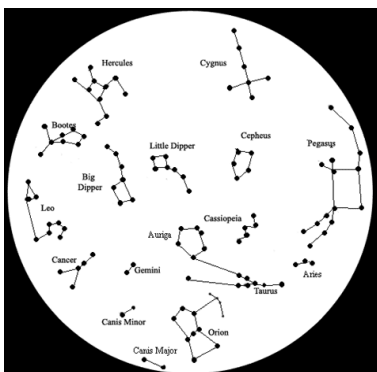
A Free Publication about Enjoying and Protecting Marinette County’s Outdoor Life

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Astronomy Night at the Harmony Arboretum



Have you ever wanted to know more about the night sky? Anne Bartels of the Marinette County Land & Water Conservation Division will give a free stargazing tour of the summer night sky and share general astronomy information from 9:00-10:15 p.m. on Wednesday July 11, at the Harmony Arboretum, located 7 miles west of Marinette & ½ mile south of State Highway 64 on County Road E.

Learn about constellations, look for satellites and meteors, and enjoy an evening under the stars! Viewing equipment will be available but please feel free to bring your own. Dress for the weather. If mostly cloudy/rainy, event will be cancelled. Hot beverages will be provided. For more information, call 715-732-7784.

Clean Boats, Clean Waters Program in Wisconsin

From www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/UWEXLakes/Pages/programs/cbcw



In 2003, a group of young students from northern Wisconsin researched the impact tourism had on their town, Minocqua, and the devastating impacts aquatic invasive species (AIS) might have on the surrounding lakes. As young student activists, they proposed an action plan to prevent the spread of an aquatic invasive plant, Eurasian watermilfoil. The Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, recognizing innovative ideas from young people, awarded this group \$25,000 to develop and market an educational tool kit for boaters. The Milfoil Masters project produced and delivered 150 tool kits to twenty-five counties across Wisconsin. This successful project created an awareness of not only AIS, but also the prevention steps each boater needs to take when they leave a waterbody.



The Clean Boats, Clean Waters (CBCW) program grew out of the successful Milfoil Masters project. New resource tool kits, t-shirts and volunteer handbooks were designed to guide communities in developing a volunteer watercraft inspection team. The Wisconsin Lakes Partnership (DNR, UW-Extension Lakes Program and Wisconsin Lakes) assisted in this effort with a series of statewide workshops to deliver the CBCW materials. These workshops were strategically placed in lake intensive areas of the state where invading aquatic species were most likely to take a foothold.

Since 2004 when the CBCW program was initiated, hundreds of workshops have been held and thousands of folks in over fifty counties have been trained as watercraft inspectors. Lake residents, county board members, tribal community members, representatives from county park and forest programs, boat marina operators and realtors have attended the workshops to learn how AIS threaten Wisconsin waters. They also received instructions on how to organize a watercraft inspection program, how to approach boaters, perform boat/trailer checks, record pertinent data and report suspect specimens.

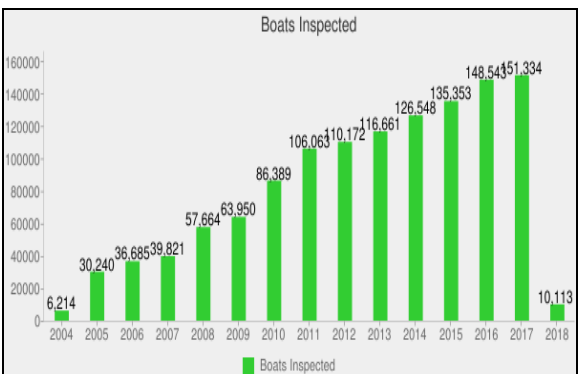
With the guidance of a CBCW handbook and a resource kit full of aquatic invasive species information, trained inspectors are the frontline defense against AIS. On weekends and busy holidays, teams of watercraft inspectors across the state educate boaters on how and where AIS are most likely to hitch a ride and how to perform a watercraft inspection.

During watercraft inspections, inspectors engage boaters in conversation about the AIS prevention steps and keep a record of how many people they talk with. They report this information to a statewide database that tabulates both paid and volunteer watercraft inspector data. The Clean Boats, Clean Waters program, sponsored by the Wisconsin Lakes Partnership, offers a series of training workshops across the state each spring and summer. These workshops provide an opportunity to learn how and why educational awareness is so important in preventing the spread of AIS.



During the Clean Boats, Clean Waters workshop, resource professionals provide an overview of aquatic invasive species, such as Eurasian watermilfoil and zebra mussels, and instructions on how to organize an effective watercraft inspection program. Participants also practice having an effective conversation with boaters at the landing through role-playing. There is no cost to attend the workshop, and interested participants can purchase the Clean Boats, Clean Waters Watercraft Inspection manual and a kit (containing educational publications, two Clean Boats t-shirts, an inspection apron, and more) for \$25.00.

To register for a workshop, contact the resource person listed in the workshop description on the CBCW calendar, located on the website above. Additional workshops may be added in specific areas if there is public interest. Please contact the CBCW Training coordinator or AIS staff member listed for your area about workshop availability during the summer.



For more information: UW-Extension Lakes, www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/UWEXLakes; WI DNR Lakes, <https://dnr.wi.gov/lakes>; Wisconsin Lakes, www.wisconsinlakes.org.

Ecology Expert: Man-Made Wetlands Fall Short Of Natural Ones

From <https://www.wpr.org/clone-how-are-wetlands-restored-or-created>, by Elizabeth Dohms



Despite statewide efforts to restore and replace wetlands that are filled in or disturbed during development projects, those man-made solutions don't match up to the real thing, one ecology expert says.

"The attempt to compare something that humans created or restored to something natural has shown a shortfall in the outcome," said Joy Zedler, professor emerita of botany and restoration ecology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. "Some functions and some magnitude of functions fall short of what would be present in the same kind of wetland in the same place if it were left in its natural condition."

Wetlands are locations saturated by salt or fresh water or a combination of both, according to the World Wildlife Fund. The conservation organization says examples of this include marshes, ponds, edges of lakes and oceans, deltas or frequently-flooded low-lying areas.

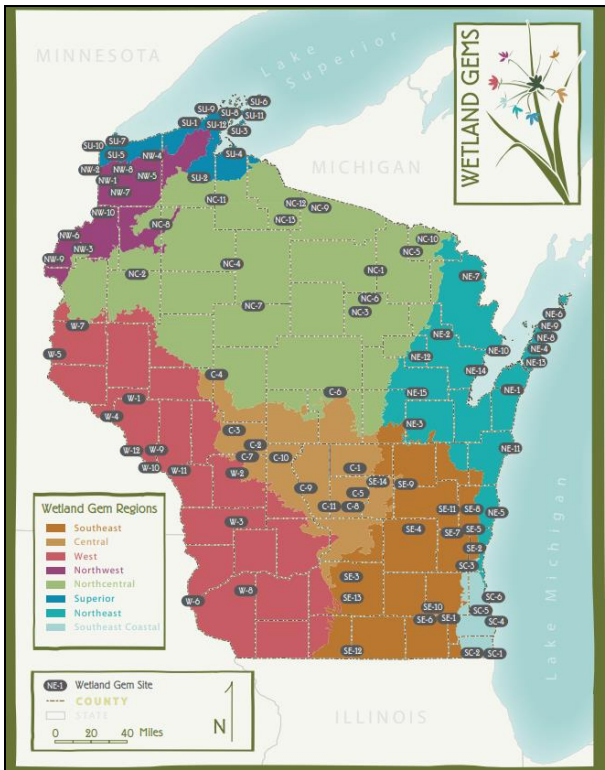
"We've got a type of ecosystem that is in the minority of habitats and areas producing some huge proportion of services for humanity," Zedler said. "And why would anybody ever think of destroying that natural capability? It's beyond me."



Ecologists and environmental groups are stepping in to protect wetlands, particularly after a series of developments have been proposed across the state that would affect them. One of the well-publicized developments includes Foxconn Technology Group's plan to fill 16 acres of wetlands in an area selected to house a multi-billion dollar plant to manufacture LCD screens. Foxconn has said that for every acre it fills, two acres of wetland will be created through a \$2 million payment to the Wisconsin Wetland Conservation Trust.

In another case, the state's granting of a permit to the Kohler Company to build a golf course along Lake Michigan - part of which would be on Kohler-Andrae State Park - has sparked a legal hearing in Sheboygan.

A different plan in Michigan has come under scrutiny after a permit was issued to allow Canadian company Aquila Resources to mine gold, zinc and other metals near the Michigan-Wisconsin border.



Map showing "wetland gems" or "high quality habitats," according to the Wisconsin Wetlands Association. Courtesy of the Wisconsin Wetlands Association.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency refers to wetlands as a connection between land and water, or "transition zones."

Wetlands are home to thousands of species such as water lilies, frogs, snakes, turtles, waterfowl, fish and mammals, the agency reports, also noting their importance to resting migratory birds. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources states that endangered floral species often live in wetlands.



Wetlands also slow down floodwaters, which the EPA said reduces property damage. Additionally, wetlands help mitigate the amount of nutrients, sediment and pollutants that might otherwise drain into larger bodies of water.

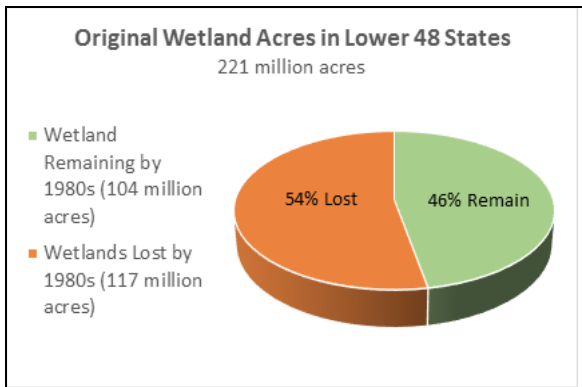


Their benefits weren't always known, Zedler said, noting that up until the 1980s, wetlands were referred to as wastelands and often drained or covered up. "Since then we have learned that it's like shooting ourselves in the foot to drain and get rid of wetlands or seriously modify them because they do so much for us," she said.

Wetland destruction has numerous causes, including being filled in and being drained, the latter of which impact much of Wisconsin's wetlands, Zedler said. About 15 percent of the state is wetland, Wisconsin Wetlands Association reports, though Wisconsin has throughout its history lost more than 40 percent of its original wetland area (about 10 million acres). Zedler said the state's surrounding neighbors including Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have lost 85 percent of theirs.

"Every square inch of wetland deserves protection

because of its enormous functional value," Zedler said. "We would be smart to protect every square inch."



For wetlands that have been disrupted, Zedler noted it can be a challenge to reverse course. The first thing to do is figure out what was done to the wetland and what factors changed it, something Zedler said is difficult to do.

Wetlands that have been drained can sometimes be restored by inserting blockages to the drainage ditch to prevent water from flowing away. More complicated situations arise when installed perforated pipes and drain tiles direct the flow of water to a ditch elsewhere. "At one point, the upper Midwest had over 1,100 factories making drain tiles," she said. "That gives us some idea of the magnitude of the wetland drainage operation that took place as the upper Midwest was being colonized."



While wetlands can be difficult to create, smaller ones can be built in backyards, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which advises homeowners to start with a low spot in the yard or drainage area with clay soils. "Establishing a wetland in your yard may be as simple as planting wetland plants in an existing wet area, or it may require the same effort needed to install a backyard pond," the USDA states.



For more information about wetlands, their benefits, wetland conservation, and more visit:

-  www.wisconsinwetlands.org – Wisconsin Wetlands Association
-  www.nrcs.usda.gov – U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service
-  <https://www.epa.gov/wetlands> - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Marinette County Prohibits Metallic Mining

The Marinette County Board, at the May 29 meeting, voted to amend Sections 17.05, 17.06 and 17.07 of the Marinette County Code of Ordinances to read as follows: *Notwithstanding any provision of the Marinette County Code of Ordinances to the contrary, nonferrous metallic mining, as defined in Wis. Stat. sec. 293.01(9) is a prohibited use and shall not be considered a part of the specified uses except as allowed by a local agreement entered into pursuant to Wis. Stat. sec. 293.41.*

According to Wisconsin Statutes section 293.01(9), "Mining" or "mining operation" means all or part of the process involved in the mining of nonferrous metallic minerals, other than for exploration, bulk sampling, or prospecting, including commercial extraction, agglomeration, beneficiation, construction of roads, removal of overburden and the production of refuse.

Wisconsin Statutes section 293.41 says: *A county, town, village, city or tribal government that requires an operator to obtain an approval or permit under a zoning or land use ordinance and a county, town, village or city in which any portion of a proposed mining site is located may, individually or in conjunction with other counties, towns, villages, cities, or tribal governments, enter into one or more agreements with an operator for the development of a mining operation.*

An agreement shall include:

- (a) Legal description of the land subject to the agreement and names of its legal and equitable owners.
- (b) The duration of the agreement.
- (c) The uses permitted on the land.
- (d) A description of any conditions, terms, restrictions or other requirements determined to be necessary by the county, town, village, city or tribal government for the public health, safety or welfare of its residents.
- (e) A description of any obligation undertaken by the county, town, village, city or tribal government to enable the development to proceed.
- (f) The applicability or non-applicability of county, town, village, city or tribal ordinances, approvals or resolutions.
- (g) A provision for the amendment of the agreement.
- (h) Other provisions deemed reasonable and necessary by the parties to the agreement.



Northwoods Journal

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The *Northwoods Journal* focuses on various outdoor recreation opportunities and local environmental topics to inform readers about natural resource use, management, and recreation in Marinette County.

Published in cooperation by:

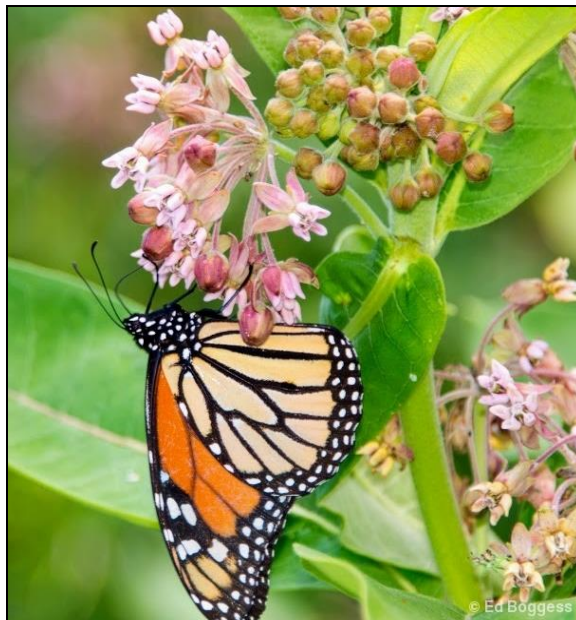
- Marinette Co. Land & Water Conservation
- Marinette Co. Parks & Outdoor Recreation
- Marinette Co. UW-Extension

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Please send comments to:
Marinette County LWCD
1926 Hall Ave, Marinette, WI 54143
abartels@marinettecounty.com

New Plan Aims to Reverse Monarch Butterfly Decline

From <https://monarchjointventure.org>



The Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (MAFWA) welcomes public comments through May 31st on a draft conservation plan that provides a blueprint for reversing the decline of the eastern monarch butterfly population.

The draft plan, called the **Mid-America Monarch Conservation Strategy**, builds on existing efforts of state, federal, and local agencies and private organizations and individuals. It covers a 16-state region (below) stretching from Texas to the Upper Midwest that encompasses the primary production and migratory habitat areas for eastern monarchs (see map). Other eastern monarch states are also collaborating with the plan.



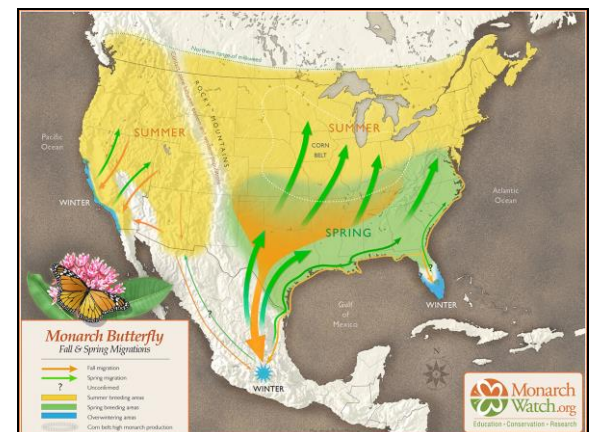
The draft plan identifies conservation goals and strategies for improving habitats in various sectors or categories of land use such as natural areas, agricultural lands, urban lands, and rights of way. State wildlife agencies and partners will be working to add milkweed plants where lacking and to ensure diverse, nectar-plant-rich landscapes with blooming species during seasons when monarchs are present.



"In addition to their beauty, pollinators such as butterflies, bees, and other species provide important pollination services critical to our food supplies and economies," said Terry Steinwand, MAFWA President. "This is the first phase of a long-term strategy that will require increased commitment of people and resources to support enhanced monarch and pollinator conservation and monitoring efforts by many partners over the next 20 years."

Eastern monarchs, those found east of the Rocky Mountains, have declined by more than 80 percent over the past 20 years primarily due to habitat loss, including reduced milkweed required for reproduction and fewer nectar plants. In 2014 the monarch was petitioned for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act, and a decision on whether listing is warranted is expected in 2019.

Monarchs produce multiple generations each year and undertake a lengthy fall migration from the U.S. and southern Canada to the forested mountains of central Mexico where they overwinter. The goal of the strategy is to coordinate state and partner efforts to restore and enhance habitat to support an average overwintering population in Mexico occupying about 15 acres (6 hectares), consistent with international goals.

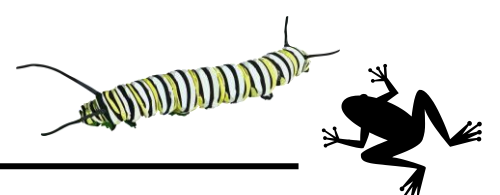
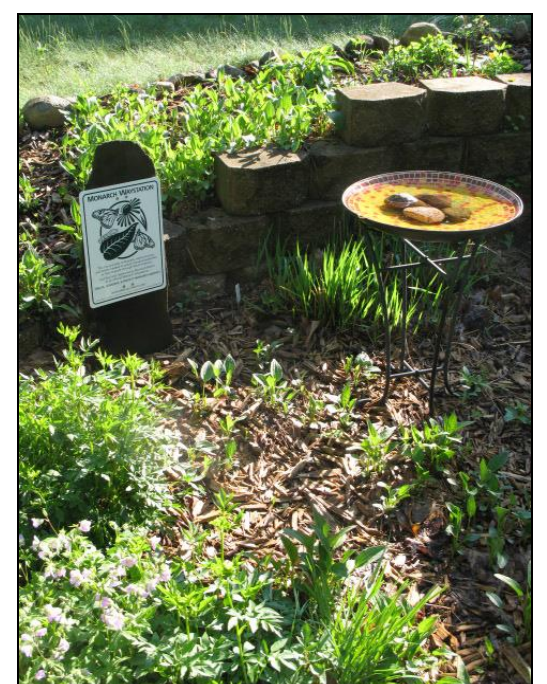


The plan primarily focuses on voluntary and incentive-based habitat restoration and enhancement efforts, but also includes priority education and outreach, research, and monitoring needs related to monarch conservation.

For more information, a copy of the draft strategy, and how to submit comments, please visit the MAFWA website at <http://www.mafwa.org/>.

How you can help monarchs and other native pollinators!

- 🦋 **Create habitat** - use native milkweed species for egg-laying and larval host sites, and other native plants for nectar sources
- 🦋 **Educate others** about native pollinators like monarchs and why we need them
- 🦋 **Don't use pesticides and herbicides** – if you do, use as little as possible
- 🦋 **Support monarch conservation** through groups like Monarch Watch, Monarch Joint Venture, the Xerces Society, National Wildlife Federation, and local nature centers and organizations



Full Moon Names and Their Meanings - Farmer's Almanac



Full Moon names date back to Native Americans, of what is now the northern and eastern United States. The tribes kept track of the seasons by giving distinctive names to each recurring full Moon. Their names were applied to the entire month in which each occurred. There was some variation in the Moon names, but in general, the same ones were current throughout the Algonquin tribes from New England to Lake Superior. European settlers followed that custom and created some of their own names. Since the lunar month is only 29 days long on the average, the full Moon dates shift from year to year. Here is the Farmers Almanac's list of the full Moon names:

- **Full Wolf Moon – January.** Amid the cold and deep snows of midwinter, the wolf packs howled hungrily outside Indian villages, thus the name for January's full Moon. Sometimes it was also referred to as the Old Moon, or the Moon after Yule. Some called it the Full Snow Moon, but most tribes applied that name to the next Moon.



- **Full Snow Moon – February.** Since the heaviest snow usually falls during this month, native tribes of the north and east most often called February's full Moon the Full Snow Moon. Some tribes also referred to this Moon as the Full Hunger Moon, since harsh weather conditions in their areas made hunting very difficult.

- **Full Worm Moon – March.** As the temperature begins to warm and the ground begins to thaw, earthworm casts appear, heralding the return of the robins. The more northern tribes knew this Moon as the Full Crow Moon, when the cawing of crows signaled the end of winter; or the Full Crust Moon, because the snow cover becomes crusted from thawing by day and freezing at night. The Full Sap Moon, marking the time of tapping maple trees, is another variation. To the settlers, it was also known as the Lenten Moon, and was considered to be the last full Moon of winter.

- **Full Pink Moon – April.** This name came from the herb moss pink, or wild ground phlox, which is one of the earliest widespread flowers of the spring. Other names for this month's celestial body include the Full Sprouting Grass Moon, the Egg Moon, and among coastal tribes the Full Fish Moon, because this was the time that the shad swam upstream to spawn.

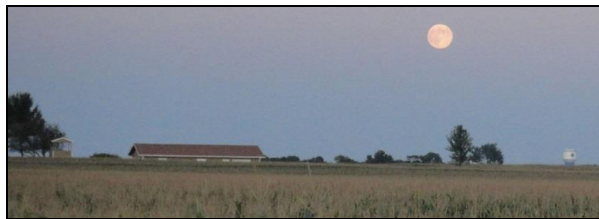


- **Full Flower Moon – May.** In most areas, flowers are abundant everywhere during this time. Thus, the name of this Moon is the flower moon. Other names include the Full Corn Planting Moon, or the Milk Moon.



- **Full Strawberry Moon – June.** This name was universal to every Algonquin tribe. However, in Europe they called it the Rose Moon. Also because the relatively short season for harvesting strawberries comes each year during the month of June . . . so the full Moon that occurs during that month was christened for the strawberry!

- **The Full Buck Moon – July.** July is normally the month when the new antlers of buck deer push out of their foreheads in coatings of velvety fur. It was also often called the Full Thunder Moon, for the reason that thunderstorms are most frequent during this time. Another name for this month's Moon was the Full Hay Moon.



- **Full Sturgeon Moon – August.** The fishing tribes are given credit for the naming of this Moon, since sturgeon, a large fish of the Great Lakes and other major bodies of water, were most readily caught during this month. A few tribes knew it as the Full Red Moon because, as the Moon rises, it appears reddish through any sultry haze. It was also called the Green Corn Moon or Grain Moon.

- **Full Corn Moon or Full Harvest Moon – September.** This full moon's name is attributed to Native Americans because it marked when corn was supposed to be harvested. Most often, the September full moon is actually the Harvest Moon, which is the full Moon that occurs closest to the autumn equinox. In two years out of three, the Harvest Moon comes in September, but in some years it occurs in October. At the peak of harvest, farmers can work late into the night by the light of this Moon. Usually the full Moon rises an average of 50 minutes later each night, but for the few nights around the Harvest Moon, the Moon seems to rise at nearly the same time each night: just 25 to 30 minutes later across the U.S., and only 10 to 20 minutes later for much of Canada and Europe. Corn, pumpkins, squash, beans, and wild rice the chief Indian staples are now ready for gathering.



- **Full Hunter's Moon or Full Harvest Moon – October.** This full Moon is often referred to as the Full Hunter's Moon, Blood Moon, or Sanguine Moon. Many moons ago, Native Americans named this bright moon for obvious reasons. The leaves are falling from trees, the deer are fattened, and it's time to begin storing up meat for the long winter ahead. Because the fields were traditionally reaped in late September or early October, hunters could easily see fox and other animals that come out to glean from the fallen grains. Probably because of the threat of winter looming close, the Hunter's Moon is generally accorded with special honor, historically serving as an important feast day in both Western Europe and among many Native American tribes.



- **Full Beaver Moon – November.** This was the time to set beaver traps before the swamps froze, to ensure a supply of warm winter furs. Another interpretation suggests that the name Full Beaver Moon comes from the fact that the beavers are now actively preparing for winter. It is sometimes also referred to as the Frosty Moon.



- **The Full Cold Moon; or the Full Long Nights Moon – December.** During this month the winter cold fastens its grip, and nights are at their longest and darkest. It is also sometimes called the Moon before Yule. The term Long Night Moon is a doubly appropriate name because the midwinter night is indeed long, and because the Moon is above the horizon for a long time. The midwinter full Moon has a high trajectory across the sky because it is opposite a low Sun.



More resources and information:

- <https://www.nasa.gov/moon> - NASA site
- <http://home.hiwaay.net/~krcool/Astro/moon/moonphase/> - moon's phases
- <https://heavens-above.com/>
- <https://starchild.gsfc.nasa.gov> – astronomy for kids
- <http://darksky.org/> - International Dark Sky Association
- <http://www.skyandtelescope.com> – Sky & Telescope Magazine's website
- <https://www.amnh.org/our-research/hayden-planetarium> - American Museum of Natural History's Planetarium site



Risky Play: Losing a Childhood “Right” of Passage

From <https://www.childrenandnature.org>, by Mariana Brussoni

“Be careful!” “Not so far!” “Get down!” Most parents can relate to having shouted these words.

The children typically react with disappointment that their fun was cut short, worry that they are less capable than they thought, or even confusion as to what their parent is warning them about. This risk-averse approach is part of a societal trend that views children’s risk-taking as unequivocally negative.



Not long ago the sound of children playing outside was a regular fixture on most residential streets. Now, children on the streets are an endangered species. Overprotection has become the norm and risk is considered synonymous with danger.

After spending several years reviewing child injury statistics and researching injury prevention, it is clear to me that we are putting excessive limitations on children’s play despite the fact that serious injuries are rare. For example, recent research showed that children would have to play outside for three hours per day for approximately 10 years before they were likely to have one medically-treated (and likely minor) injury.

Many injury prevention initiatives are driven by fear and worry, rather than research evidence and child-centered decision making. Within reasonable limitations, children need the freedom to play how they choose, including taking risks.

My own and others’ research points to the **importance of risk-taking opportunities in play for children’s health and development, including promoting self-confidence, social development, physical activity, and resilience.** Risky play helps them learn about the world and how it works, learn about themselves and what their limits are, and learn how to keep themselves safe. When we try to limit children’s risky play, we rob them of these fundamental opportunities, which ironically, could result in them being less safe. This is because children learn risk management skills through exploring risk in play that they can apply to other situations. **If they have an adult doing all the risk management for them, they will not learn how to do this for themselves.**

Keeping kids safe means letting them take risks. Over the years, our efforts to curb risks have resulted in children’s play spaces that are increasingly uniform, standardized and boring. Access to nature and natural materials has been reduced, while fixed plastic and metal play equipment that meet safety standards but have limited play value have become ubiquitous. Safety standards apply a systems-engineering approach that is more suited to factories and complex engineering problems than to children’s play. Standards are voluntary, yet have been widely and



unquestionably applied as a way to limit liability. This is despite the fact that research on the safety benefits of the standards is mixed. In most settings, serious injuries are so rare that studies that have examined injury rates before and after a change in standards have not shown significant changes. In contrast, other research suggests that when equipment becomes too boring, children use it in unsafe ways to maintain a challenge.

The widespread adoption of safety standards and the fear of liability has helped to discourage use of nature and natural play materials in children’s play spaces, despite the fact that they provide rich and varied play opportunities and are ideal venues for children’s risky play. Furthermore, the research literature shows that exposure to nature comes with a multitude of other health benefits to children and their caregivers, including improving mental health and promoting physical activity and other measures of wellbeing. Encouragingly, concerns over the status quo have been getting increasing media attention and have led to efforts to redress the imbalance.



For example, Canada’s *Position Statement on Active Outdoor Play*, launched by a consortium of organizations and academics, includes a brief summary of the supporting research and recommendations for action from relevant sectors, and has already proven influential in shifting policies. It advocates a new approach to injury prevention that seeks to keep children as safe as necessary, rather than as safe as possible. As an example of this approach, the risk benefit assessment process developed by the UK Play Safety Forum allows for a more balanced and child-centered consideration of the play space or activity. The risk benefit assessment process could replace or supplement equipment standards and would facilitate inclusion of nature and natural materials in children’s play spaces.

A major barrier to children’s play is parents’ and caregivers’ fears and worries. We sought to create an easy-to-use tool that could be widely shared to help parents and communities start the necessary conversations for change. In order to help them gain the confidence and skills to let children out to play, my lab has created the online tool, *OutsidePlay.ca*. It takes users through a series of tasks designed to help them reflect on their attitudes and fears and apply the ideas to develop a personalized plan for making changes to their approach.



We are experiencing an unprecedented curtailing of children’s outdoor and risky play that is already impacting children’s health and development. It is up to all of us to help provide children the opportunity to develop those life lessons and skills that are so important in shaping their future; helping them develop a view of the world as a place of possibility, rather than of danger.

T.O.A.D. – Teaching Outdoor Awareness & Discovery Program in Marinette County



The Land & Water Conservation Division’s T.O.A.D. program has been very busy this spring with school groups and events. This summer, Information & Education Specialist Anne Bartels is keeping busy with the upcoming Sand Lake Conservation Camp (to be featured in the August issue) and will be presenting several public programs throughout the summer:

- ✓ **Astronomy Night** at the Harmony Arboretum on July 11 (see page 8)
- ✓ **Nature Sounds** at the Stephenson Library in Marinette - July 17, 10am
- ✓ **Tree Identification** at Badger Park in Peshtigo - July 17, 5:30pm
- ✓ **Nature’s Recyclers** at Badger Park in Peshtigo - August 9, 12pm
- ✓ **Bug Hike** at Bay Shore Street Nature Trail in Marinette – August 10, 9am



Goldenrod Crab spider

TO.A.D programs provide environmental and conservation topics in the classroom and extends learning into the outdoors. Key areas addressed are water, wildlife, habitat, nature identification, and wetlands. We provide field equipment and staff to teach lessons and address groups free of charge. T.O.A.D. is available to all Marinette County groups and organizations that have an interest in learning about the natural environment. There are learning opportunities for school & youth groups, lake associations, families, and other groups of all ages.



Nature’s Recyclers in Badger Park

Visit the TOAD webpage for more information: www.marinettecounty.com/departments/land-information/environmental-education/toad

Or visit us on **Facebook** – search for “Marinette County Land Information Department”.

Northwoods Journal Online

Would you like to read current issues of the *Northwoods Journal* online? Go to www.marinettecounty.com and search for ‘Northwoods Journal’. We can also send you an e-mail reminder when each new issue is posted online. Contact Anne Bartels, Information & Education Specialist at 715-732-7784 or email abartels@marinettecounty.com.



Gardening for Pollinators & Creating Pollinator-Friendly Habitat

From <https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/gardening.shtml> and
<http://www.pollinator.org>



Birds, bats, bees, butterflies, beetles, and other small mammals that pollinate plants are responsible for bringing us one out of every three bites of food. They also sustain our ecosystems and produce our natural resources by helping plants reproduce. Without the actions of pollinators, agricultural economies, our food supply, and surrounding landscapes would collapse.

Virtually all of the world's seed plants need to be pollinated. This is just as true for cone-bearing plants, such as pine trees, as for the more colorful and familiar flowering plants. With adequate pollination, wildflowers:

- ✓ Reproduce and produce enough seeds for dispersal and propagation
- ✓ Maintain genetic diversity within a population
- ✓ Develop adequate fruits to entice seed dispersers

Follow these simple steps to create a pollinator-friendly landscape around your home or workplace.

Use a wide variety of plants that bloom from early spring into late fall. Help pollinators find and use them by planting in clumps, rather than single plants. Include plants native to your region. Natives are adapted to your local climate, soil and native pollinators. Do not forget that night-blooming flowers will support moths and bats.



Shooting Star flower

Avoid modern hybrid flowers, especially those with "doubled" flowers. Often plant breeders have unwittingly left the pollen, nectar, and fragrance out of these blossoms while creating the "perfect" blooms for us.

Eliminate pesticides whenever possible. If you must use a pesticide, use the least-toxic material possible. Read labels carefully before purchasing, as many pesticides are especially dangerous for bees. Use the product properly. Spray at night when bees and other pollinators are not active.

Include larval host plants in your landscape. If you want colorful butterflies, grow plants for their caterpillars. They WILL eat them, so place them where unsightly leaf damage can be tolerated. Accept that some host plants are less than ornamental if not outright weeds. A butterfly guide will help you determine the plants you need to include. Plant a butterfly garden!

Create a damp salt lick for butterflies and bees. Use a dripping hose, drip irrigation line, or place your bird bath on bare soil to create a damp area. Mix a small bit of table salt (sea salt is better!) or wood ashes into the mud.



Bee on Purple Prairie Clover

Spare that limb! By leaving dead trees, or at least an occasional dead limb, you provide essential nesting sites for native bees. Make sure these are not a safety hazard for people walking below. You can also build a bee condo by drilling holes of varying diameter about 3 to 5 inches deep in a piece of scrap lumber mounted to a post or under eaves.

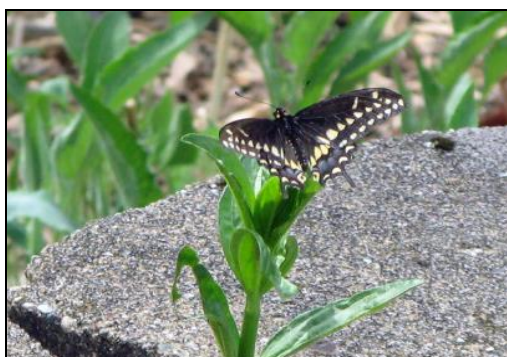
You can add to nectar resources by providing a hummingbird feeder. To make artificial nectar, use four parts water to one part table sugar. Never use artificial sweeteners, honey, or fruit juices. Place something red on the feeder. Clean your feeder with hot soapy water at least twice a week to keep it free of mold.



Hummingbird nectaring on Beebalm

Butterflies need resources other than nectar. They are attracted to unsavory foodstuffs, such as moist animal droppings, urine and rotting fruits. Try putting out slices of overripe bananas, oranges and other fruits, or a sponge in a dish of lightly salted water to see which butterflies come to investigate. Sea salt provides a broader range of micronutrients than regular table salt.

Learn more about pollinators. Get some guidebooks and learn to recognize the pollinators in your neighborhood. Experiment with a pair of close-focusing binoculars for butterflies, bees and hummingbirds. Research the species in your area and how to improve their habitat.



Black Swallowtail butterfly

Quick Guide: Preparing & Planting Your Native Plant Garden

From www.prairienursery.com

What is a native plant? A native plant is a plant that is indigenous to a given geographic area in geologic time. Plants that existed on the North American continent before European settlement are North American native plants. This includes plants that occur naturally, or have existed for many years in the prairies, savannas, and woodlands across this country.



Bee on Wild Indigo

Why use native plants? Whether you're gardening in a small space or restoring habitat, native plants support life and the practice of soil and water conservation. Even a few natives added to a garden can attract more birds and butterflies. Native plants are the heart of the true American landscape. Their unique and enduring beauty resonates with our sense of time and place. The variety of colors, textures and shapes is stunning, and their hardiness and adaptability are unsurpassed. And beyond all of this, native plants can help with a host of environmental problems. For eco-friendly gardening, nothing helps soil, water, and ecosystems like native plants.

1. If you're planting a new garden into an existing lawn, there are several options:

- Smother the lawn/area using a large sheet of black plastic, a tarp, or a layer of cardboard or plywood. Keep the area covered for a full growing season.
- Using a sod-cutter, remove the top 2 – 3 inches of grass and soil, then till the cleared area lightly before installing.
- Cultivate the planting site three times at one week intervals. If perennial weeds are present, cultivate for a full growing season every 2 – 3 weeks and plant in fall.

2. Choose native plants that will flourish in your existing soil and soil amendment will not be necessary. Learn more about choosing native plants for your location.

3. Plants can be installed directly into dead sod. By not disturbing the surrounding soil, weed seeds are not exposed, reducing weed growth in the new garden. Whether planting into tilled soil or dead lawn turf, you may cover the soil around each new plant with mulch.

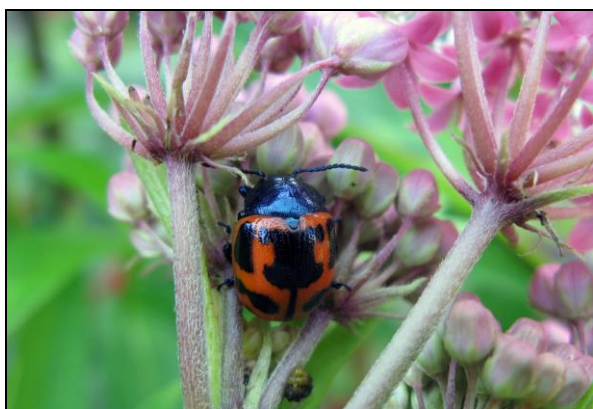
4. Mulch is recommended. While it is not required it will help reduce watering and retain moisture for transplants during their establishment phase. Mulch after planting with 3-4 inches of clean, weed-free straw or the mulch of your choice. Bark chips or nuggets are not recommended, as they contain compounds that are toxic to many herbaceous plants.

5. Watering. During the first two months after planting, water the garden whenever the soil begins to dry out. A single deep soaking is better than numerous light sprinklings. Once the plants are well-established watering should not be necessary, except during periods of extended drought.



The Evolution of a Butterfly Garden

By Anne Bartels, Information & Education Specialist, Land & Water Conservation Division



I have learned a lot about native plant gardening since 2010 - I got married, moved to the country, and had a much larger yard to put plants into. Linda Warren & Adrian Konell - Master Gardeners & butterfly/wildflower/native plant enthusiasts - installed a butterfly garden in an older landscaped area. Since then, I have expanded my gardens, learned a lot about the native species of plants and animals that utilize them, learned what NOT to plant, and even hosted a Garden Walk site in 2016.



Newly planted butterfly garden 2011



Butterfly garden 2012



Butterfly garden 2017

If you have ever wanted to start a butterfly garden or even just change out some landscaped area to more native plantings, it can seem like a gargantuan task. But with some research and effort you too can have a beautiful habitat for our six-legged flying friends and their relatives, as well as birds, amphibians, and other wildlife.

Getting started

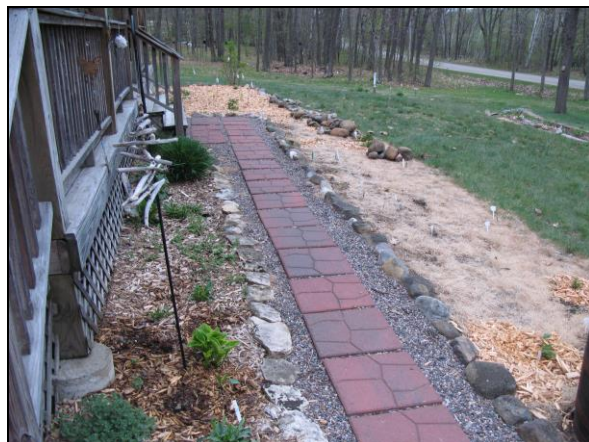
It helps to have friends, coworkers, family members or others who know about native plant gardening to help you. But even if you don't have these contacts, you can do lots of research online or at the library to help you figure out what kinds

soil types they need, etc. If you want to attract specific insects like butterflies, learn what larval host plants they need. If you want more hummingbirds, learn what flowers they are attracted to. Local UW-Extension offices are excellent sources of information as are local gardening clubs like the Northern Lights Master Gardeners here in Marinette County. Many websites have resources for planting with native species and how to start a new area. Here are some examples:

- <https://arboretum.wisc.edu/> - UW Madison Arboretum
- <https://xerces.org> – invertebrate conservation
- www.monarchwatch.org – Monarch butterfly conservation
- www.nwf.org – National Wildlife Federation
- <http://www.bringingnaturehome.net/gardenin-g-for-life.html> – Doug Tallamy, native plant author
- www.theprairieenthusiasts.org – prairie conservation organization
- www.wildones.org – native plants & conservation
- www.prairiemoon.com – Prairie Moon Nursery – native plants

See pages 3 and 6 for more websites and information about planting with native species.

Once you do your research and learn what you want to put in, you can take out plants you may have that perhaps aren't as desirable for native wildlife, such as hostas, barberry, day lilies, and other non-native landscape plants. I have turned into somewhat of a 'plant snob', and I find myself commenting on others' yards – 'no native plants!' or 'aaagh, they put in barberry shrubs!' and I think of all the native plants people could use instead of what they have planted and how they could benefit our native pollinators and wildlife.



New garden, 2015 – killed grass and installed native plant plugs; also took out some typical landscaping shrubs left like sedum & spirea



Same area in 2016

It seems like a lot to undertake, but once you have some native plants installed, you will be amazed at who comes to visit – insects, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and mammals. You will enjoy your native gardens and their benefits for years to come, and maybe you too can help someone else put in a native garden!

Annual UWEX/Master Gardeners' Garden Walk Cancelled

The Annual Garden Walk scheduled for Sat. July 21 has been cancelled for this year.

Area Farmers' & Flea Markets

Crivitz Flea & Farmers' Market: Open every Thursday from May 24 through August 30, 8am-4pm across from St. Mary's Catholic Church at 800 Henriette Avenue. Wide variety of vendors with handmade arts & crafts, antiques, collectables and much more! Contact Barbara Uhl at 715-854-2030 to rent space by day or season up to first market date. Bonus Flea Market – July 4, 8am – 4pm.

Stephenson Island Marinette Market: Will be at Stephenson Island, north on Hwy. 41 off of the Interstate Bridge between WI & MI border. 2-6 pm on Fridays only, no Saturdays. For more information, call 715-732-4333.

Menominee County Farm & Food Exchange: Saturdays 9 am-noon outside by the Jack's Fresh Market grocery store at 1207 8th Ave., Menominee MI (just over Interstate Bridge to the right). On Facebook or call 906-639-3377.

Menominee Historic Downtown Farmers Market: June 2 to September 29, Wednesdays 3pm to 6pm Saturdays 8am-noon. Located at 800 1st Street (near the library) in Menominee, MI. Contact Lucy Pier, 906-863-8718 for more information. Online at www.menomineefarmersmarket.com.



Youth Bows Available



Marinette County has obtained a set of youth bows for use by scout and service groups, schools, and at organized events. We can provide all the equipment needed for up to twelve children at a time to enjoy a session of shooting targets. Archery can be a gateway to outdoor fun and learning a lifelong skill.

The Genesis bows are from the *National Archery in the Schools Program* (NASP) and are universal draw length compound bows with zero let-off and have an adjustable draw weight from 10 to 20 pounds. Almost any archer will be able to draw and accurately shoot one of these bows. The equipment also includes arrows, targets, bowstands, and a cloth background.

The archery equipment is offered through the Marinette County Land Information Department – Land and Water Conservation Division. If you are interested in borrowing the bows for your group or event, contact the Marinette County Land Information Office at 715-732-7780.



Area Events Calendar



- May 29

AREA MUSEUMS OPEN. Marinette & Menominee County Historical Museums, Peshtigo Fire Museum, Amberg Historical Complex, Busville Doll Museum (Crivitz), Land of Oz Museum (Wausaukee) & West Shore Fishing Museum (M-35 north of Menominee, MI). Visit <http://therealnorth.com/index.php/features/museums> or call the Marinette/Menominee Area Chamber of Commerce at (715) 735-6681.
- May-August

CRIVITZ FLEA & FARMERS MARKET, every Thursday from May 24, 2018 through August 30, 2018, 8am-4pm across from the St. Mary’s Catholic Church at 800 Henriette Avenue. Wide variety of vendors with handmade arts & crafts, antiques, collectables and much more! Contact Barbara Uhl at 715-854-2030 to rent space by day or season up to first market date.
- June-October

STEPHENSON ISLAND FARMERS MARKET Marinette Farmer’s Market will be at Stephenson Island, located North on Hwy 41, off the Interstate Bridge between the WI and MI borders. 2pm-6pm on Fridays No Saturdays. For more information, please call 715/732-4333.
- June-Sept.

FORGOTTEN FIRE WINERY OUTDOOR CONCERTS Join the fun every Saturday in June, July, August and September for the outdoor concerts. Music starts at Noon and ends at 4 pm. No carry-ins please. Visit www.forgottenfirewinery.com/events for a full listing of artists performing during the 2018 season. In Peshtigo.
- July 4

CRIVITZ 4TH OF JULY EVENTS. American Legion Parade at 11am, flea market downtown all day, after parade at Community Veterans Park food by VFW, beverages by American Legion, bouncy houses and Littleland Park is open. Crivitz’s Biggest Fireworks display ever at 9:30 pm and shot from Spur Street. For more information, visit www.villageofcrivitz.com.
- July 4

FIREWORKS ~ Menominee Marina. Approx. start time 9:40 p.m.
- July 7

WAUSAUKEE 4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION ~ Parade, kids games, food, beverages, live music, and fireworks at dusk. Parade on Main Street with celebration held at Steve Stumbris Memorial Park.
- July 9 – 12

GIFTED AND TALENTED WEEK. Held by the Marinette Continuing Education Department at the UW-Marinette, Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. The program will focus on science, psychology, and Spanish and participants will be able to explore the unusual world of science, learn about biology and chemistry through labs and demonstrations. Each day will be filled with messy and engaging activities. Topics will include matter, the human body, chemical reactions, and slime science. In Think, Explore ... Psychology, students will learn about the human mind, behavior and conduct mini experiments as well as explore sleep and dreams, problem solving, sensation and perception, helping others, animal behaviors and more. Students will also learn Spanish greetings, numbers, colors and clothing in an interactive and collaborative environment. The cost is \$140 and includes necessary materials, breakfast, lunch and a T-shirt. For more information and to register, persons may visit the website at www.marinette.edu/ce or call 715-504-3303.
- July 10

CONCERTS IN THE PARK – Marinette. 6:30pm, Stephenson Island at Chamber of Commerce Performance Center, Highway 41-Interstate Bridge, Marinette, WI. **Haley Grace Duo** Concerts are presented by Marinette Menominee Area Chamber of Commerce.
- July 11

BANDS AT BADGER PARK. Badger Park in Peshtigo. Wednesday nights, 6:30-8:30pm. **Rocker, Rocker, Rocker** Free musical entertainment with concessions available at 5:00pm. Call Peshtigo Chamber of Commerce at 715-582-0327 for more information
- July 13, 14 & 15

8TH ANNUAL LOGGING & HERITAGE FESTIVAL – MARINETTE – STEPHENSON ISLAND. All days there will be plenty of activities for children and adults, inflatable jumpers--free to the public, on-site concessions, crafters, and plenty of music to entertain festival participants. But that’s not all! Visit website for updates: www.marinetteloggingandheritagefestival.com For participation in this event please contact Chairperson, Judy Alwin, at the Marinette Welcome Center 715-732-4333 or committee member Sarah Monahan at Marinette City Hall 715-732-5139.
- July 14

MEET THE FLEET. Come and take a ride on a sailboat – sponsored by the M & M Yacht Club. Please call for reservations (906) 863-7140.
- July 20 - 22

16TH ANNUAL CRUISIN OLDIES FESTIVAL. Festival with car show, motorcycle & tractor show and camping at Green’s Green Acres Campground, 6 miles west of Marinette (just off Hwy 64). Check out www.porterfieldscruisinoldies.com for more information.
- July 21-22

38TH ANNUAL BROWN TROUT DERBY Held at the Menominee Memorial Marina. Fishing contest is for cash and prizes, along with raffles for other prizes. Food and refreshments provided by American Legion Post 146. For more information, people may call Tom at 715-923-5615 or Jerry at 715-923-4254.
- July 25

BANDS AT BADGER – EDDIE LARSEN CLASSIC MEMORIES. Eddie Larsen Classic Memories will play, free to the public from 6 to 8 p.m. Concessions will be available.
- July 26

CONCERTS IN THE PARK – MENOMINEE BANDSHELL. At 6:30 to 8:30 pm. *Dirty Deuces*.
- July 28

MENEKAUNEE OLD TIMERS PICNIC Held at noon at Red Arrow Park for anyone age 50 and older, with ties to Menekaunee. Bring own lawn chairs and beverage. Cost is \$10 if paid by July 23 or \$15 if paid later. Checks should be made payable and sent to Menekaunee Old Timers, 160 W Bay Shore St., Marinette, WI 54143. People may call Sharon, 715-735-5577, for more information.
- July 29

WAGNER FIRE DEPARTMENT FUNDRAISER PICNIC. Held from 11 am to 8 pm at the Menominee River Park Highway 180 at County Trunk X. Music by *Sunny & the Heat* from 11-3 pm. and Neon Detour from 4-8 pm Attendance prizes, special raffles, food and refreshments available. Main prize drawing at 8 pm. The public is welcome. The park fee is waived for the day.

Harmony Arboretum Schedule of Events



Located seven miles west of the City of Marinette off of Highway 64, then ½ mile south on County E. All programs are free and at Harmony Arboretum unless otherwise stated. For more information, call UW-Extension at 715-732-7510 or Land & Water Conservation at 715-732-7780.



July 11 - Astronomy at the Arboretum 9:00 - 10:15 pm
Introduction to stars, constellations, star lore, and other space-related topics - includes a stargazing tour. Dress for the weather, hot beverages will be provided; if rain or mostly overcast, event will be cancelled.

July 26 - Edible Flowers: Beauty and Flavor 7:00 - 8:30 pm
Many species of plants grown for their floral displays can also share the spotlight at the dinner table. Join us for a tasty discussion and sampling session as we review selection and management of both ‘flower’ and vegetable species which have edible flowers.



August 4 - Art in the Garden 9:00 am - Noon
Enjoy a morning at Harmony creating unique arts and crafts for your home and garden. Join Master Gardener Volunteers and partake in the make-it and take-it table, tours, workshops for adults and youth, and an up-cycled yard and garden art contest. Registration required - find the form at the UWEX office, web page, or NLMGA Facebook page.



August 15 - Prairie Walk, 6:00 - 8:00 pm
Stroll the 17-acre prairie at Harmony Arboretum with local native plant enthusiasts. Spend an evening learning what constitutes a prairie and why people are creating or restoring them.

Watch for other horticulture programs hosted by local libraries, UW-Extension, or the Northern Lights Master Gardeners. Any additions to this schedule will be added onto the UWEX Web and Facebook pages as soon as it is available.

